KRAUSE, A.

Mechanism of dehydration and dehydrogenation of formic acid on silicon dioxide. Bul chim PAN 8 no.6:303-304 '60. (KEAI 10:9/10)

1. Zaklad Chemii Nieorganicznej, Uniwersytet im. A. Mickiewicza, Poznan.

(Dehydration) (Dehydrogenation) (Formic acid)
(Silicon oxides)

KRAUSE, A.

On heterogene solution catalysis. Bul chim PAN 8 no.7:333-334 '60.
(EEAI 10:9.10)

1. Zaklad Chemii Nieorganicznej, Uniwersytet im. A. Mickiewicza, Poznan.

(Catalysis) (Solutions)

KRAUSE, A.

Separation reactions of solids on solid catalysts. Bul chim PAN 8 no.7:335-336 '60. (EEAI 10:9/10)

1. Zaklad Chemii Nieorganicznej, Uniwersytet im. A. Mickiewicza, Poznan.

(Catalysts) (Solids)

KRAUSE, A.

The acting of the Ag/Al_2O_3 - contact as oxidizing catalyst. Bul chim PAN 8 no.7:369-370 '60. (EEAI 10:9/10)

1. Zaklad Chemii Nieorganicznej, Uniwersytet im. A. Mickiewicza, Poznan.

(Silver) (Aluminum) (Oxygen) (Catalysts)

KRAUSE, A.

Mechanism of the catalyzed reduction of CS_2. Bul chim PAN 8 no.7: 371-372 '60. (EEAI 10:9/10)

1. Zaklad Chemii Nieorganicznej, Uniwersytet im. A. Mickiewicza, Poznan.

(Catalysts) (Carbon) (Sulfides)

KRAUSE, A.

Poisoning of the inhomogene catalyst surface. Bul chim PAN 8 no.7: 373-377 '60. (EEAI 10:9/10)

1. Zaklad Chemii Nieorganicznej, Uniwersytet im. A. Mickiewicza, Poznan.

(Catalysts) (Surface chemistry)

KRAUSE, A.

The mechanism of the burning of methane on oxide catalysts. Bul chim PAN 8 no.8:437-438 '60. (EEAI 10:9/10)

1. Zaklad Chemii Nieorganicznej, Uniwersytet im. A. Mickiewicza, Poznan.

(Methane) (Catalysts) (Oxides)

KRAUSE, A.

The catalyzed reaction between COS and SO_2. Bul chim PAN 8 no.8: 439-440 '60. (EEAI 10:9/10)

1. Zaklad Chemii Nieorganicznej, Uniwersytet im. A. Mickiewicza, Poznan.

(Catalysis) (Carbon) (Oxygen) (Sulfur)

KRAUZE, Al'fons [Krause, A.]

Structure of heterogeneous catalysts, and mechanism of some catalytic reactions. Probl. kin. i kat. 10:381-391 '60.
(MIRA 14:5)

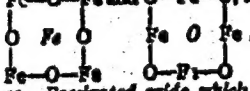
1. Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii Universiteta imeni A. Mitskevicha, Poznan'.
(Catalysts) (Catalysis)

KRAUSE, ALFONS

Distr: 1E2c(m)

3
1-MSC(SO)
1

Existence of a special passivated iron oxide. Alfons Krause (Univ. Poznań, Poland). *Naturwissenschaften* 47, 202-3(1960).—As the FeO lattice in passivated Fe oxide is not ionic but covalent, it can be estd. that mols. of Fe(II) oxide are present. This helps to elucidate the compn. of the wüstite phase, an irregularly distributed FeO of the formula $(FeO_{1-x})_n$, a typical semiconductor that also shows temporary ferromagnetism. The wüstite phase is a mixt. of at least 2 kinds of mols.: Fe—O—Fe and O—Fe—O, in which the central *Fe*



is in excess. Passivated oxide which is richer in O could be termed superwüstite, and it is mostly the 2nd kind of mol.; the middle *O* constantly oscillates, so that the Fe atoms are alternately bi- and trivalent. By this oscillation Fe(II) peroxide is formed at intervals, and this modification is an oxidizer. The stability of the passivated oxide as a peroxide depends on the pH of the soln. surrounding it; its structure could give data to explain the Flade potential. The passivated oxide is not a stable Fe oxide; its rearrangement: $Fe_2O_3 \rightarrow FeO.Fe_2O_3$ is certainly possible, whereby first of all an Fe(II)-richer magnetite could be formed.

M. Radoicich Zhivadinovich

KRAUSE, ALFONS

Distr: 4E3d

The structure and mode of action of the Fe/γ-Al_2O_3/K_2O catalyst in the synthesis of ammonia. Alfons Krause (Univ., Poznań, Poland). *Naturwissenschaften* 47, 203 (1960).—To explain the mechanism of the synthesis of NH_3 the structure of γ-Al_2O_3 was considered. According to K.'s hypothesis, which is in complete accord with the modern theory of semiconductors, it is possible to distinguish symbolically the active oxide from the inactive one; only 2 types of radicals, R:Al— and —O—Al:R, are possible, the R:Al— being in slight excess. The O:Al— radical, an electron donor with quasi free electrons, is a potential cation; O:Al—O—, an electron acceptor, is the potential anion and not desirable, because during the reaction it could capture the active H formed, and the radical would be blocked. This could be done also with, e.g., K without losing the active H, so that only O:Al— would remain. These donor radicals can transfer their electrons to Fe metal for its transition to the at. state. The Fe could take electrons from H mols. as well, the result being the chemisorption and activation of the latter. This is done alternately, and the characteristic movement of electrons and resonance actually occur in catalytic processes. In this activated state Fe can introduce the N mol. as the 3rd partner (acceptor) in the resonance form, which attaches itself to the metal (nitride formation). Thus, N_2 accepts the electrons from previously activated H atoms, and these electrons are consumed for the formation of NH_2 radicals. It is not excluded that other intermediate products, such as NH_4^+ and NH_4^-, are formed.

M. Radoicich Zhivadinovich

3

KRAUSE, ALFONS

Distr: 4E2c(m)/4E3d

The catalytic activity of 10^{-12} g. of Co^{++}. Alfons Krause and S. Zieliński (Univ. Poznań, Poland). *Z. anorg. u. allgem. Chem.* 309, 102-6(1960).—The catalytic activity of Co^{++} ions adsorbed on $Al(OH)_3$ carrier on the H_2O_2 oxidn. of indigo carmine at 37° is detectable down to 10^{-12} g. Co^{++} and a dilu. of $1:6 \times 10^{11}$, provided an optimum ratio of $Co^{++}/Al(OH)_3$ is present. The importance of proper catalyst/carrier ratio is discussed. The catalytic activity of 10^{-12} g. Cu^{++}. Alfons Krause and J. Orlikowska. *Ibid.* 107-10.—The catalytic activity of Cu^{++} ions adsorbed on $PbSO_4$ carrier on the H_2O_2 oxidn. of indigo carmine is detectible down to 10^{-12} g. Cu^{++} and a dilu. of $1:6 \times 10^{12}$. $PbSO_4$ alone inhibits the oxidn. Cu^{++} adsorbed on $PbSO_4$ is more active than Cu^{++} alone down to 10^{-4} g. Cu^{++}, but is less active than Cu^{++} alone below this amt. Cu^{++} decreases the inhibiting effect of $PbSO_4$ at all amts. down to 10^{-12} g. Cu^{++}. The causes of these effects are discussed. Richard H. Jaquith

BW(BW) JKJ(NB) MJC(JD

KRAUSE, A.

Mechanism of catalytic chlorination of hydrocarbons. Bul chim PAN 9 no.1:1-3 '61. (KEAI 10:9/10)

1. Zaklad Chemii Nieorganicznej, Universytet im. A. Mickiewicza, Poznan.

(Catalysis) (Chlorination) (Hydrocarbons)

KRAUSE, A.

Mechanism of the catalytic oxidation of carbon monoxide with N_2O. Bul chim PAN 9 no.1:5-6 '61.

1. Zaklad Chemii Nieorganicznej, Uniwersytet im. A. Mickiewicza, Poznan.

KRAUSE, Alfons; KOTKOWSKI, Stefan

Properties of the iron-copper catalyst in some redoxy processes. Przem chem 40 no.11:631-634 N '61.

1. Katedra Chemii Nieorganicznej, Uniwersytet im. A. Mickiewicza, Poznan.

KRAUSE, A.

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees: [not given]

Affiliation: Institute of Inorganic Chemistry of the University (Institut fuer Anorganische Chemie der Universitaet), Poznan

Source: Leipzig, Zeitschrift fuer anorganische und allgemeine Chemie, Vol 311, No 1-2, August 1961, pp 75-78

Data: "The Oxidizing Properties of Complex Catalysts with Alkaline Earth Carbonate Carriers."

SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees: [not given]

Affiliation: Institute of Inorganic Chemistry of the University (Institut fuer anorganische Chemie der Universitaet), Poznan

Source: Leipzig, Zeitschrift fuer anorganische und allgemeine Chemie, Vol 311, No 1-2, August 1961, pp 79-82

Data: "The Effect of Infrared Radiation on the Activity of Some Hydroxide and Oxide Catalysts."

Authors

KRAUSE, Alfons
DOMKA, F
SLAWEK, J

[illegible] Adam
[illegible] Maria

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees: [not given]

Affiliation: Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, University of Poznan (Institut fuer anorganische Chemie der Universitaet), Poznan

Source: Leipzig, Zeitschrift fuer Anorganische und Allgemeine Chemie, Vol 311, Nos 5-6, September 1961, pp 345-348

Data: "Particle Size and Reactivity of Ferric Hydroxide."

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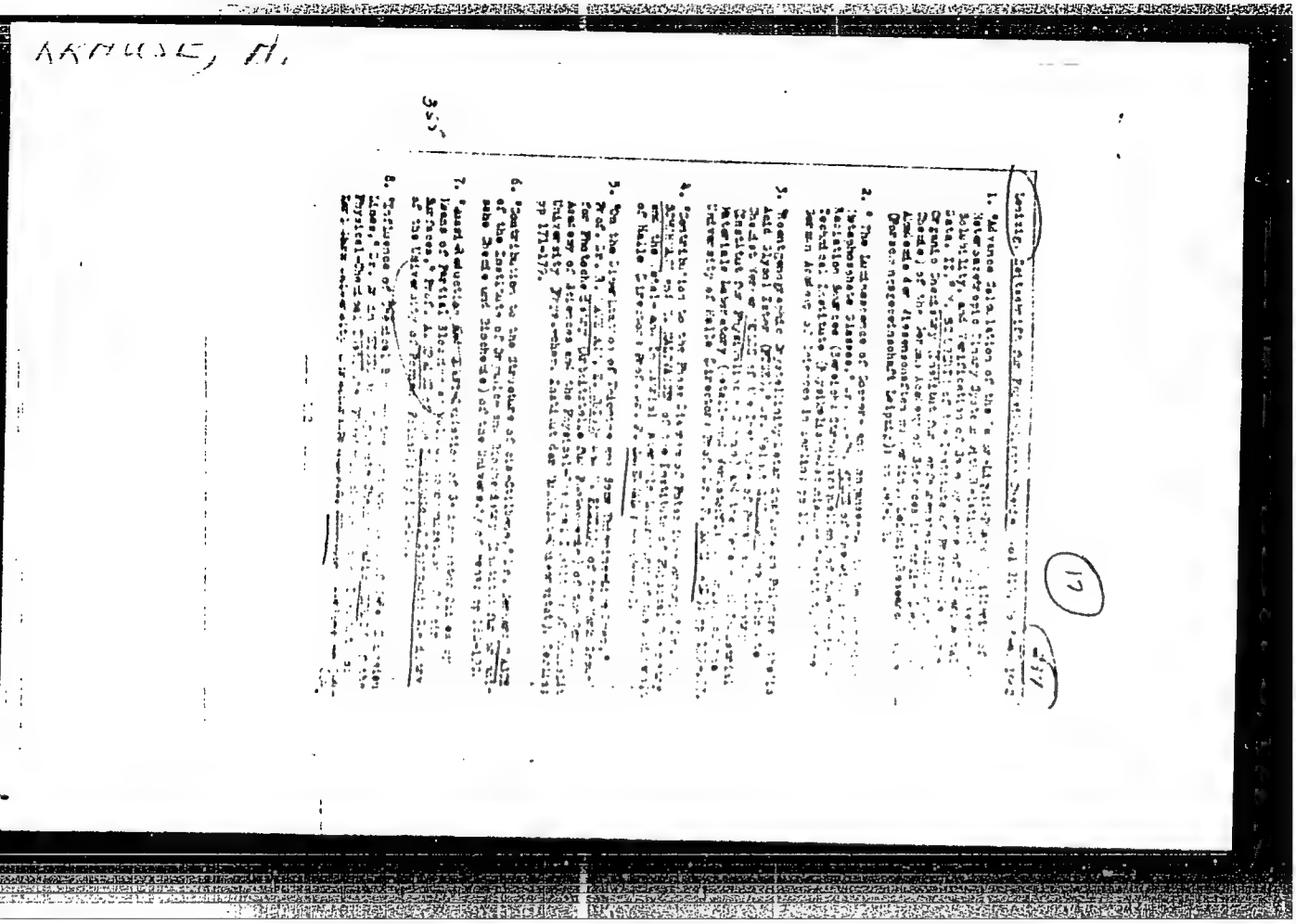


L 30216-66

ACC NR: AP6020162 SOURCE CODE: GE/0063/65/338/03-/0222/0224

AUTHOR: Krause, Alfons; Zielinski, S.; Skupinowa, W.

ORG: Institute for Inorganic Chemistry, University, Poznan, Poland

TITLE: Topochemical hydorxides of trivalent metals. New topochemical hydroxide of trivalent chromium

SOURCE: Zeitschrift fur anorganische und allgemeine Chemie, v. 338, no. 3-4, 1965, 222-224

TOPIC TAGS: topochemistry, chromium compound, hydroxide, chemical precipitation, basic catalysis

ABSTRACT: Topochemical chromium(III) hydroxide was prepared by precipitation from a solution containing 5 g. $Cr_2(SO_4)_3.5H_2O$ per 250 ml. water and 0.5N NaOH solution not exceeding 1/3 of the stoichiometric amount of NaOH. The precipitate is washed and dried. The topochemical hydroxide thus formed has better catalytic characteristics than the ordinary variety since it has a larger specific surface. The properties of the topochemical hydroxide were discussed. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 14Dec64 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1

KRAUSE, Alfons

Mechanism of c[illegible]marone formation from phenol and ethanol on oxide catalysts. Rocz chemii 37 no. 7/8:827-830 '63.

1. Zaklad Chemii Nieorganicznej, Uniwersytet im. A.Mickiewicza, Poznan.

KRAUSE, Alfons, prof. dr

Catalysis. Problemy 19 [i.e. 20] no. 2:67-68 '64.

1. Corresponding Member of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Head, Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan.

KRAUSE, Alfons

Increase of the thermal resistance of the V_2O_5 -catalyst with aluminum hydroxide. Rocz chemii 36 no.4:717-719 '62.

1. Zaklad Chemii Nieorganicznej, Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza, Poznan.

KRAUSE, Alfons

Mechanism of the oxidation of ethylene on silver and platinum contacts. Rocz chemii 37 no.9:1051-1054 '63.

1. Zaklad Chemii Nieorganicznej, Uniwersytet im. A.Mickiewicza Poznan.

KRAUSE, Alfons

Mechanism of recombination of H - and O-atoms on metallic oxide catalysts. Rocz chemii 36 no.7/8:1143-1145 '62.

1. Zaklad Chemii Nieorganicznej, Uniwersytet im. A.Mickiewicza, Poznan.

KRAUSE, Alfons

Mechanism of catalytic oxidation of H_2S on carbon. Rocz chemii 36 no.4:779-782 '62.

1. Zaklad Chemii Nieorganicznej, Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza, Poznan.

KRAUSE, Alfons

Oxidation mechanism of isopropylchlorobenzene with air oxygen and the origination of peroxide compounds. Rocz chemii 36 no.4: 721-723 '62.

1. Zaklad Chemii Nieorganicznej, Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza, Poznan.

KRAUSE, Alfons

Mechanism of catalytic oxidation of phosphine. Rocz chemii 36 no.5:973-975 '62.

1. Zaklad Chemii Nieorganicznej, Uniwersytet im. A. Mickiewicza, Poznan.

KRAUSE, Alfons

Mechanism of the decomposition of germanium hydride on elementary germanium. Rocz chemii 36 no.5:977-978 '62.

1. Zaklad Chemii Nieorganicznej, Uniwersytet im. A. Michiewicza, Poznan.

POLAND)

[redacted], Ilona, of the Institute of Inorganic Technology, A. Mickiewicz University (Zaklad Technologii Nieorganicznej Uniwersytetu im. A. Mickiewicza, Poznan), in Poznan.

"The Mechanism for Catalythic Oxidation of Ethylen on Silver and Platinum Contacts."

Warsaw, Roczniki Chemii, Vol 37, No 9, 1963, pp 1051-1054.

Abstract: [Russian article, author's summary modified] The paper is discussed the structure of active centers on a metallic surface. A mechanism for oxidation of ethylen on silver and platinum contacts is explained. Six references, including 2 Russian, 2 German, and 2 Western.

1/1

KRAUSE, E.-G.; VENETIANER, P.; STRAUB, F.B.

On the nature of the oxidizing factor involved in the enzymic reactivation of reduced ribonuclease. Acta physiol. acad. sci. Hung. 27 no.4:295-301 '65.

1. Institute of Medical Chemistry, University Medical School, Budapest.

L 41396-66

ACC NR: AT6020491 SOURCE CODE: CZ/2514/65/000/051/0032/0035 20 B41

AUTHOR: Krause, F.

ORG: Institute of Magnetohydrodynamics, German Academy of Sciences, Jena (Institut fur Magnetohydrodynamik der Deutschen Akademie der Wissenschaften)

TITLE: Remarks on Babcock' s explanation of the sun' s magnetic field 12

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska akademie ved. Astronomicky ustav. Publikace, no. 51, 1965. 3rd Consultation on Solar Physics and Hydromagnetics, Tatranska Lomnica, 13-16 October 1964, 32-35

TOPIC TAGS: solar magnetic field, sunspot, solar hemisphere

ABSTRACT: On the basis of Babcock' s explanation of the sun' s magnetic field, the author presents and analyzes an idealized, simplified model of the convection zone of one solar hemisphere. The magnetic field for the whole surface of the sun and local magnetic fields are analyzed. The rate of field production γ, which is a function of the magnitude of the magnetic field, is estimated. The conditions for a dynamo mechanism are presented. The author concludes that

Card 1/2

L 41356-66

ACC NR: AT6020491

characteristically the curves of the relative number of sunspots, which are a measure of the quantity γ, ascend more steeply than they descend. It may therefore be concluded that this inequality holds for the solar magnetic field and that the dynamo action does not result from the large volume of poloidal flux produced but from the asymmetry of the production in relation to the period of highest production. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 11 formulas. [GC]

SUB CODE: 03/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: none/ SOV REF: none/ OTH REF: 002/

Card 2/2 11b

L 44088-65

ACC NR: AT6020492 SOURCE CODE: CZ/2514/65/000/051/0036/0038

42
B+1

AUTHOR: Krause, F.; Steenbeck, M.

ORG: Institute of Magnetohydrodynamics of the German Academy of Sciences, Jena (Institut fur Magnetohydrodynamik der Deutshen Akademie der Wissenschaften)

TITLE: Models of magnetohydrodynamic dynamos for alternating fields

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska akademie ved. Astronomicky ustav. Publikace, no. 51, 1965. 3rd Consultation on Solar Physics and Hydromagnetics, Tatranska Lomnica, 13-16 October 1964, 36-38

TOPIC TAGS: solar magnetic field, alternating magnetic field, anisotropic medium, anisotropy, electric field

ABSTRACT: Generally the solar magnetic field is alternating and not equal to zero only in a superficial layer, perhaps from the thickness of the convection zone. On this basis, the authors present an idealized model of a magnetohydrodynamic medium which undergoes a shear streaming with a constant gradient. This shear streaming causes the perturbation zones to acquire an elongated form, and the

Card 1/2

L 14088-66

ACC NR: AT6020492

medium becomes anisotropical. The feedback mechanism may arise from the turbulence which also causes anisotropy. The motion of a cloud of rising and sinking matter facilitates a skin action so that the central parts of the cloud or matter do not carry any significant current. Variation in pressure may cause them to have a greater volume in the upper parts of the convection zone than in the lower. The feedback mechanism may therefore increase by approaching the solar surface. In two models investigated the magnetic field is found to be maintained by a dynamo action. It is therefore assumed that ω^* (velocity gradient) $\neq 0$ throughout the whole convection zone, whereas the feedback $\alpha \neq 0$ only in the upper parts. In the discussion following the article, one of the authors states that it was assumed that turbulence elements may be represented by conductivity fluctuations, leading to an anisotropic connection between the mean current density and the mean electric field, making a feedback mechanism possible. Expansion of magnetic diffusivity is also necessary to obtain resonable values for the parameters ω and α and the solar-cycle frequency. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 3 formulas. [GC]

SUB CODE: 03,20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001/

Card 2/2 gd

ACCESSION NR: AP4034473 G/0027/64/006/003/0174/0183

AUTHOR: Krause, F.; Steenbeck, M.

TITLE: Flow-conditioned global conductivity anisotropy in isotropic media with statistical conductivity variations

SOURCE: Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin. Monatsberichte, v. 6, no. 3, 1964, 174-183

TOPIC TAGS: magnetohydrodynamics, conductivity, anisotropy, electrical field, dynamo, sun

ABSTRACT: In an electrically-conducting, fluid medium the field lines are deformed and components are induced in the direction of velocity, for currents orthogonal to a magnetic field. Components parallel to the velocity are not influenced. Electrical currents interact with the flow via their magnetic fields. As a result, no interaction exists in homogeneous media between a homogeneous current density field and a velocity field vertical to it. It is shown that in media with conductivity fluctuating in time and place such dependence exists. Shearstreaming is considered in such a medium where the conductivity

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4034473

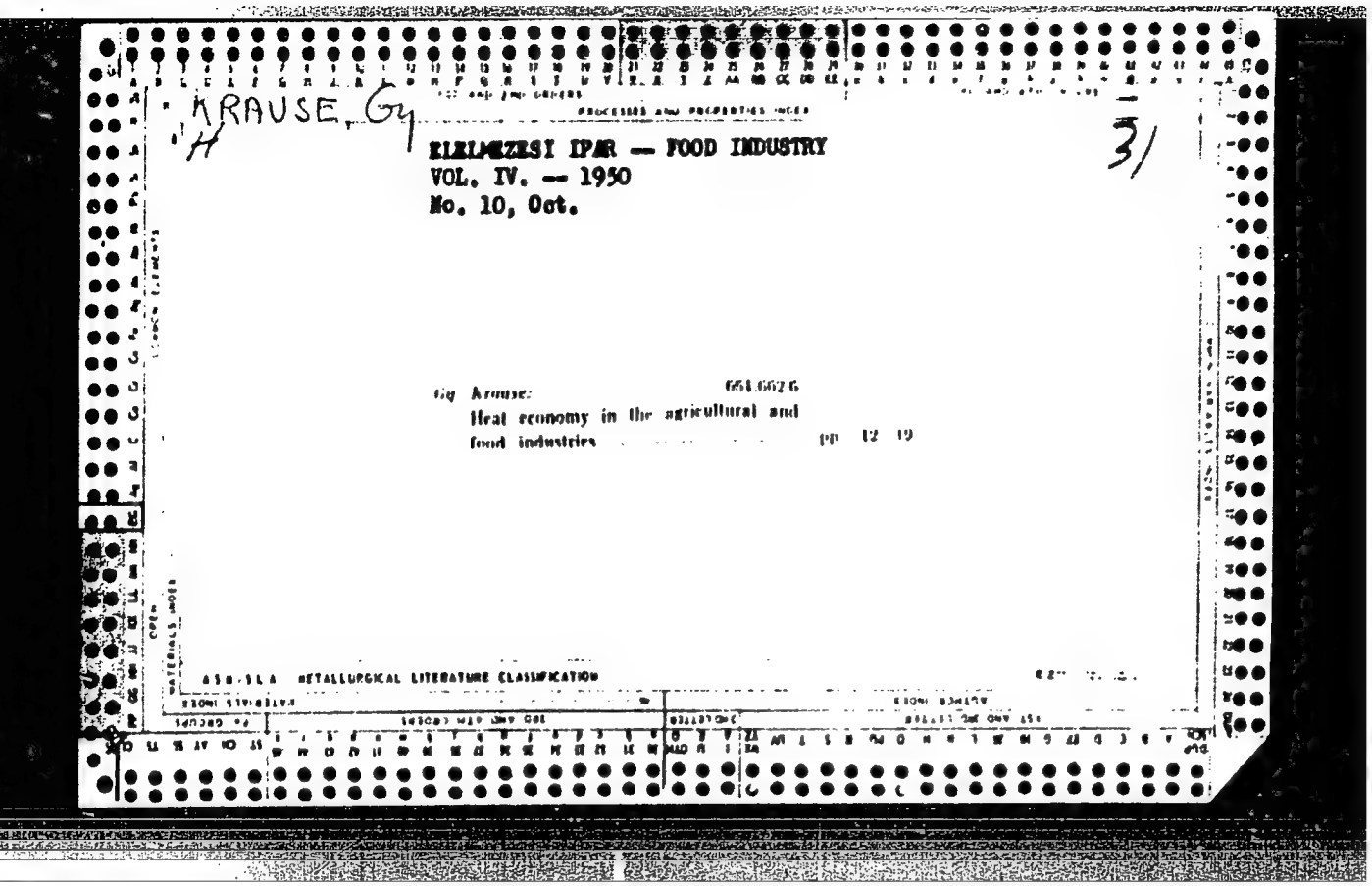
undergoes fluctuations which appear because of random processes and disappear according to a diffusion equation, or according to an exponential law with a constant decay time. It is shown that the average field strength and average current density are in general not parallel. For an electric field orthogonal to the velocity direction, the current density suffers a rotation in the sense of the shearstreaming. This effect may be of importance in dynamo theories of rotating stars, because it provides a mechanism for producing a poloidal magnetic field from a toroidal one. Analytical expressions for the components of the conductivity tensor are formulated. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 32 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fuer Magnetohydrodynamik, Jena, der Dt. Akad. Wiss., Forschungsgemeinschaft (Institute for Magnetohydrodynamics of the German Academy of Sciences, Research Association)

SUBMITTED: 05Dec63 DATE ACQ: 06May64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EM NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 006

Card 2/2



KRAUSE, G.

H

3/

KIELMEZESI IPAR — FOOD INDUSTRY
VOL. IV. — 1950
No. 10, Oct.

Gy Krause: 664.6626
Heat economy in the agricultural and
food industries . . . . . pp 12 19

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KRAUSZ, GYULA

HUNGARY/Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 3. - Carbohydrates and Their Treatment. H-26

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 10, 1958, 34092.

Author : Gyula Krausz.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Questions of Diffusion Installation Heat Economy.

Orig Pub: Cukoripar, 1955, 8, No 4, 71-73; No 5, 93-96, 118-120.

Abstract: The processes proceeding at the work of a diffusion installation (DI) are described, the work of an ideal DI and the amount of water required by a DI are investigated; the heat economy of a DI is studied and the computation of an ignition chamber is discussed.

Card : 1/1

S/194/62/000/008/011/100
D201/D308

AUTHORS: Krause, Hellmut, Lotze, Alfred and Kästner, Hans

TITLE: An electromagnetic control device for hydraulic servo-systems

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 8, 1962, abstract 8-2-52 v (E. Ger. pat., cl. 21 g, 3, no. 18568, Apr. 15, 1960.)

TEXT: The proposed electromagnetic device for controlling hydraulic servosystems secures a precise axial displacement of a shaped cylindrical core depending on the intensity of the control current. The electromagnetic system, acting upon the core consists of two pairs of coils. Two coils are connected in the same direction, two are in series and opposing. The coils are placed in such a manner with respect to the protrusions of the core that the magnetic flux of one pair results in a stabilizing force and the flux of the other pair in an opposing force. 6 figures. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KRAUSE, J., Promoted Physician

Radiological Ward OUNZ (Radiologicke oddeleni OUNZ), Kladno

Prague, Prakticky lekar, No 8, 1963, pp 290-293

"Diagnosis of Lung Infarction."

KRAUSE, Jeno

Electric equipment of the 1956 type beet slicing machine manufactured by the Lang Machine Factory. Cukor 11 no.3: 64-68 Mr '58

1. Acsi Cukorgyar fomuszakvezetoje.

KRAUSE, JENÖ

HUNGARY/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Carbohydrates and Their Processing. H-26

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 2, 1959, 6216.

Author : Krause, Jen".
Inst :
Title : Electrical Equipment of Beet Cutter of Irmg 1956 Type.

Orig Pub: Cukoripar, 1958, 11, No 3, 64-68.

Abstract: A new beet cutter is described. It is connected to an electric motor with a magnetic adhesion coupling for 110 V direct current, which can transmit the power of 40 HP. at 1450 revolutions per min. This makes it possible to use a 3-phase short-circuit motor, as well as to install a motor of 38 HP instead of a motor of 55 HP necessary in the case of direct coupling. - G. Yudkevich.

Card : 1/1

Krauze, Krystyna

5

[illegible] (In caps); Given Names

Country: [illegible]

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation: Department of General and Experimental Pathology, Director: [illegible], Prof dr; Clinic for Nervous Diseases, Director: [illegible], Prof dr; Psychiatric Clinic, Director: [illegible]

Source: [illegible], [illegible], Nr 2, [illegible] 1951, pp [illegible]

Data: "[illegible] Reaction in Electric Shock."

Co-authors:

[illegible], Antoni

[illegible], Krystyna

RUDKOWSKA, Anna; KRAUSE, Krystyna; HOLYST, Jerzy

Electroencephalographic changes during the course of tofranil therapy of depressive states. Neurologia etc. polska 11 no.2: 241-250 Mr-Ap '61.

1. Z Kliniki Neurologicznej AM we Wroclawiu Kierownik: prof. dr R. Arend i z Kliniki Psychiatrycznej AM we Wroclawiu Kierownik: doc. dr M. Demianowska.

(DEPRESSION ther) (PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY)
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)

HOLYST, Jerzy; KRAUSE, Krystyna

Neurological and psychiatric syndromes in thallium poisoning.
Polski tygod. lek. 16 no.9:337-340 27 F '61.

1. Z Kliniki Neurologicznej A.M. we Wroclawiu; kierownik: prof. dr Rudolf Arend i z Kliniki Psychiatrycznej A.M. we Wroclawiu; kierownik: doc. dr Maria Domianowska.

(THALLIUM toxicol) (NEUROLOGICAL MANIFESTATIONS)

RUDNICKI, Stanislaw; KRAUSE, Krustyna; HOLYST, Jerzy

A polysymptomatic neurological and psychiatric syndrome as a consequence of an anomaly of the anterior section of the Willis arterial circle. Neurol neurochir psych 12 no.2:265-273 Mr-Ap '62.

1. Klinika Neurochirurgii, Akademia Medyczna, Warszawa (Kierownik: prof. dr J. Chorobski); Klinika Psychiatroyczna, Wroclaw (Kierownik: doc. dr M. Demianowska) i Klinika Neurologiczna, Wroclaw (Kierownik: prof. dr R. Arend).

KRAUSE, Krystyna; HOLYST, Jerzy

Psychic disturbances after the reactivation of the heart. Neurol neurochir psych 12 no.3:401-408 My-Je '62.

1. Klinika Psychiatryczna, Akademia Medyczna, Wroclaw (Kierownik: doc. dr M. Demianowska) i Klinika Neurologiczna, Akademia Medyczna, Wroclaw, Kraszewskiego 25. (Kierownik: prof. dr R. Arend).

HOLYST, Jerzy; KOTECKI, Andrzej; KRAUSE, Krystyna

Foreign bodies in the brain as a result of self-mutilation.
Neurol., neurochir., psychiat. Pol. 14 no.4:581-588 Jl-Ag'64

1. Z Kliniki Neurochirurgii Akademii Medycznej w Poznaniu (Kierownik: doc. dr. H.Kowierkowski) i z Kliniki Psychiatrycznej Akademji Medycznej we Wrocławiu (Kierownik: doc. dr. M.Semkowska).

KRAUSE, Krystyna; HOLYST, Jerzy

Diagnostic difficulties in a case of subdural hematoma. Neurol., neurochir. psychiat. Pol. 14 no.3 549-552 My-Je '64

1. Z Kliniki Psychiatrycznej Akademii Medycznej we Wroclawiu (Kierownik: doc. dr. M. Demianowska) i z Kliniki Neurochirurgii Akademii Medycznej w Poznaniu (Kierownik: doc. dr. H. Powiertowski).

HOLYST, Jerzy; KRAUSE, Krystyna

Clinico-statistical evaluation of multiple sclerosis in Lower Silesia. Pol. tyg. lek. 20 no.10:337-340 8 Mr '65

1. Z Kliniki Neurologicznej Akademii Medycznej we Wroclawiu (Kierownik: prof. dr. Rudolf Arend).

KRAUSE, Krystyna

Proteins of cerebro-spinal fluid in schizophrenia. Postepy hig. med. dosw. 19 no.4:571-612 Jl-Ag '65.

1. Z Kliniki Psychiatrycznej AM we Wroclawiu (Kierownik: doc. dr. M. Demianowska).

L 30716-66

ACC NR: AP6020285 SOURCE CODE: PO/0059/65/019/004/0571/0612

AUTHOR: Krause, Krystyna (Wroclaw) 33 B

ORG: Psychiatric Clinic /headed by Docent, Doctor M. Demianowska/, AM, Wroclaw (Klinika Psychiatryczna AM)

TITLE: Proteins of the cerebrospinal fluid in schizophrenia 22

SOURCE: Postepy higieny i medcyny doswiadczalnej, v. 19, no. 4, 1965, 571-612

TOPIC TAGS: psychophysiology, psychoneurotic disorder, protein, biologic metabolism, autonomic nervous system, brain, liver, virus disease, serotonin

ABSTRACT: The following theories of schizophrenia are presented: viral infection, self-sensitization, the role of serotonin, taraxy, Selye stress, disturbances in the autonomic system, carbohydrate metabolism, liver activity, disturbances in the protein metabolism of the brain, malfunctioning of the vascular plexus. In connection with the latter, the blood-cerebrospinal fluid barrier is discussed with respect to the production of CSF (cerebrospinal fluid) and the origin of protein as well as the different protein tests such as globulin, colloidal, and electrophoretic tests. Finally, changes in the protein level of CSF in schizophrenia as a function of treatment are considered. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 10 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06, 05 / SUBM DATE: 00Jan64 / ORIG REF: 014 / OTH REF: 124
SOV REF: 004
Card 1/1 fv

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / POLAND

BUKOWCZYK, A.; KRAUSE, K.; WASIK, A.; Psychiatric Clinic (Klinika Psychiatryczna), Wroclaw.

"Changes in the Tolerance of Neuroleptic Drugs as a Function of the Phase of Psychosis."

Prague, Activitas Nervosa Superior, Vol 8, No 4, Nov 66, p 401

Abstract : There are two autonomic phases in the course of psychoses associated with psychomotor excitation. The effect of neuroleptics is apparent only in the parasympathetic phase. Drugs which correct the autonomic balance and promote the appearance of the parasympathetic phase seem to be very useful in the treatment of schizophrenics. Treatment of 1[illegible] patients with neuroleptics combined with scopolamines and barbiturates is discussed. 7 Western, 1 Hungarian reference. Submitted at the 8th Annual Psychopharmacological Meeting at Jesenik, 18 - 22 Jan 66. Article is in English.

1/1

KRAUSE, Mieczyslaw.

Resynthesis of acetylcholine in stimulated nerve cells. Acta physiol.polon 6 no.1:33-40 1955.

1. Z Zakladu Fizjologii Slaskiej A.M. im. L. Waryaskiego w Zabrzu-Rokitnicy oraz z Sekcji Fizjologii Pracy Inst.Med. Pracy w Przemysle Weglowym i Hutniczym. Kierownik: prof.dr Br. Zawadzki
(ACETYLCHOLINE, physiology,
resynthesis in stimulated nerve cells)

DUTKIEWICZ, J. S.; GIEC, L.; KRAUSE, M.; STRZODA, L.

Remote changes in man at rest exposed to dry heat. Acta physiol. polon. 7 no.2:159-168 1956.

1. Z Sekcji Fizjologii Pracy Instytutu Medycyny Pracy w P. W. i H. Zabrze-Rokitnica Kierownik: prof. dr. Br. Zawadzki Z III Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych Slaskiej A.M. w Bytomiu Kierownik: prof. dr. K. Gibinski.
(HEAT, effects,
on man at rest (Pol))

DUTKIEWICZ, J. S.; GIEC, L.; KRAUSE, M.; STRZODA, L.; ZYGMUNT, M.

Changes in the human organism working with and without isolating apparatus in dry heat. Acta physiol. polon. 7 no.2:169-184 1956.

1. Z Sekcji Fizjologii Pracy Instytutu Medycyny Pracy w P. W. i H. i z Zakladu Fizjologii Slaskiej A.M. w Zabrzu Kierownik: prof. dr. Br. Zawadzki Z III Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych Slaskiej A.M. w Bytomiu Kierownik: prof. dr. K. Gibinski Z Stacji Ratownictwa Gorniczego P. W. w Bytomiu Dyrektor: mgr inz. K. Cehak.

(HEAT, effects,
on man working with & without protective devices (Pol))
(WORK,
eff. of heat on man working with & without protective devices (Pol))

KRAUSE, M.

M. Krause, "Biochemical Basis of Disturbances Caused by Thermal Sress in the Central Nervous System of Man," Nature, Vol. 182, No 4646, 15 Nov 58, pp 1376-77.

Published from the Institute of Occupational Medicine in the Mining & Metallurgical Industries, Zabrze 8, Rokitnica, Poland. Received 11 Aug 58.

KRAUSE, M.; STRZODA, I.

Biochemical changes in brain during thermal stress. Acta physiol. polon. 10 no.6:677-684 N-D '59.

1. From the Institute of Occupational Medicine in the Mining and Metalurgical Industries. Director: Prof. B. Nowakowski, M.D. and the Department of Physiology of the Silesian Medical School. Acting Head: M. Krause M.D.
(HEAT eff.)
(BRAIN chem.)

KOLMEROVA, Czeslawa; KRAUSE, Mieczyslaw

Cathode follower and its use in physiology. Acta physiol. polon. 11 no.2:341-344 Mr-Ap '60.

1. Z Zakladu Elektroniki Przemyslowej Politechniki Slaskiej w Gliwicach, Kierownik: prof. dr inz. T. Zagajewski; i z Zakladu Fizjologii Slaskiej A. M. v Zabrzu-Rokitnicy, p.o. Kierownika: dr M. Krause.
(ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY equip. & suppl.)

KRAUSE, Mieczyslaw

Studies on the physiological mechanism of emotional states.
Postepy hig. med. dosw 14 no.1:27-37 '60.

1. Z Zakladu Fizjologii Sl. A.M. w Zabrzu-Rokitnicy, p.o. Kierownika: dr M. Krause.
(EMOTIONS physiol.)

KRAUSE, M.; LEWICKA, A.

Standards of cholinesterase activity of the erythrocytes and plasma in the population of Silesia. Polski tygod.lek.15 no.6: 206-207 8 F '60.

1. Z Zakladu Fizjologii Sl. A.M. w Zabrzu-Rokitnicy; p.o. kierownika: M. Krause.
(CHOLINESTERASE blood)

JOZKIEWICZ, Stanislaw; KRAUSE, Mieczyslaw

Catecholamines in the nervous system. Postepy biochem 7 no.2:207-222 '61.

(NERVOUS SYSTEM physiol)
(CATECHOLAMINES physiol)

JOZKIEWICZ, Stanislaw; KRAUSE, Mieczyslaw

Studies on the effect of sonic and ultrasonic fields on biochemical processes. IV. Effect of cholinesterase activity in the erythrocytes and blood serum. Acta physiol pol 12 no.2:291-294 '61.

1. Z Zakladu Chemii Fizjologicznej Slaskiej A.M. w Zabrzu-Rokitnicy Kierownik: doc. dr S. Jozkiewicz Z Zakladu Fizjologii Slaskiej A.M. w Zabrzu-Rokitnicy p.o. Kierownika: dr M.Krause.

(CHOLINESTERASE blood) (ERYTHROCYTES chem)
(ULTRASONICS) (SOUND)

KRAUSE, Mieczyslaw; STEPLEWSKI, Zygmunt

On fatigue in the myoneural synapse. Acta physiol pol 12 no.3: 381-387 '61.

1. Z Zakladu Fizjologii Slaskiej A.M. w Zabrzu-Rokitnicy p.o. kierownika: dr M. Krause.
(MYONEURAL JUNCTION) (FATIGUE)

KRAUSE, Mieczysław; SAWIK, Dominik; [illegible], Piotr; [illegible], Jerzy

Studies on emotional states induced by conditioned reflexes. Acta physiol. Pol. 15 no.3:305-311 My-Je '64.

1. Z Zakładu Fizjologii Śląskiej Akademii Medycznej w Zabrzu-Rokitnicy (Kierownik: doc. dr. M. Krause).

L 60061-65 EWG(j)/EWG(r)/EWG(v)/EWG(a)-2/EWG(c)/EWT(l)/FS(v)-3 DD
ACCESSION NR: AP5018534 PO/0055/65/006/002/0247/0254

AUTHOR: Krause, M. (Professor, Doctor, Director); Gwozdz, B.

29
28
B

TITLE: A contribution to the problem of thermal death of mammals

SOURCE: Acta medica polona, v. 6, no. 2, 1965, 247-254

TOPIC TAGS: thermal death, circulatory hypoxia, histothermal hypoxia, oxygen consumption, thermal metabolic block, cerebral tissue, respiratory enzyme, thermal shock, rat

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study was to determine the type of hypoxia occurring in thermal death of mammals, circulatory or "histothermal" (caused by thermal paralysis of the tissue respiratory enzymes, especially in cerebral tissue). Tissues were studied to determine the relationship between temperature and oxygen consumption by brain tissue in vitro (other tissues were included for comparison). It was assumed that if asphyxiation due to circulatory hypoxia is the cause of thermal death, brain tissue removed from the body and adequately supplied with oxygen should remain alive until oxygen consumption begins to diminish as a result of inactivation of the redox system of brain tissue. In this case the peak of the oxygen-consumption curve should be higher than the lethal temperature for the whole body. If the peak

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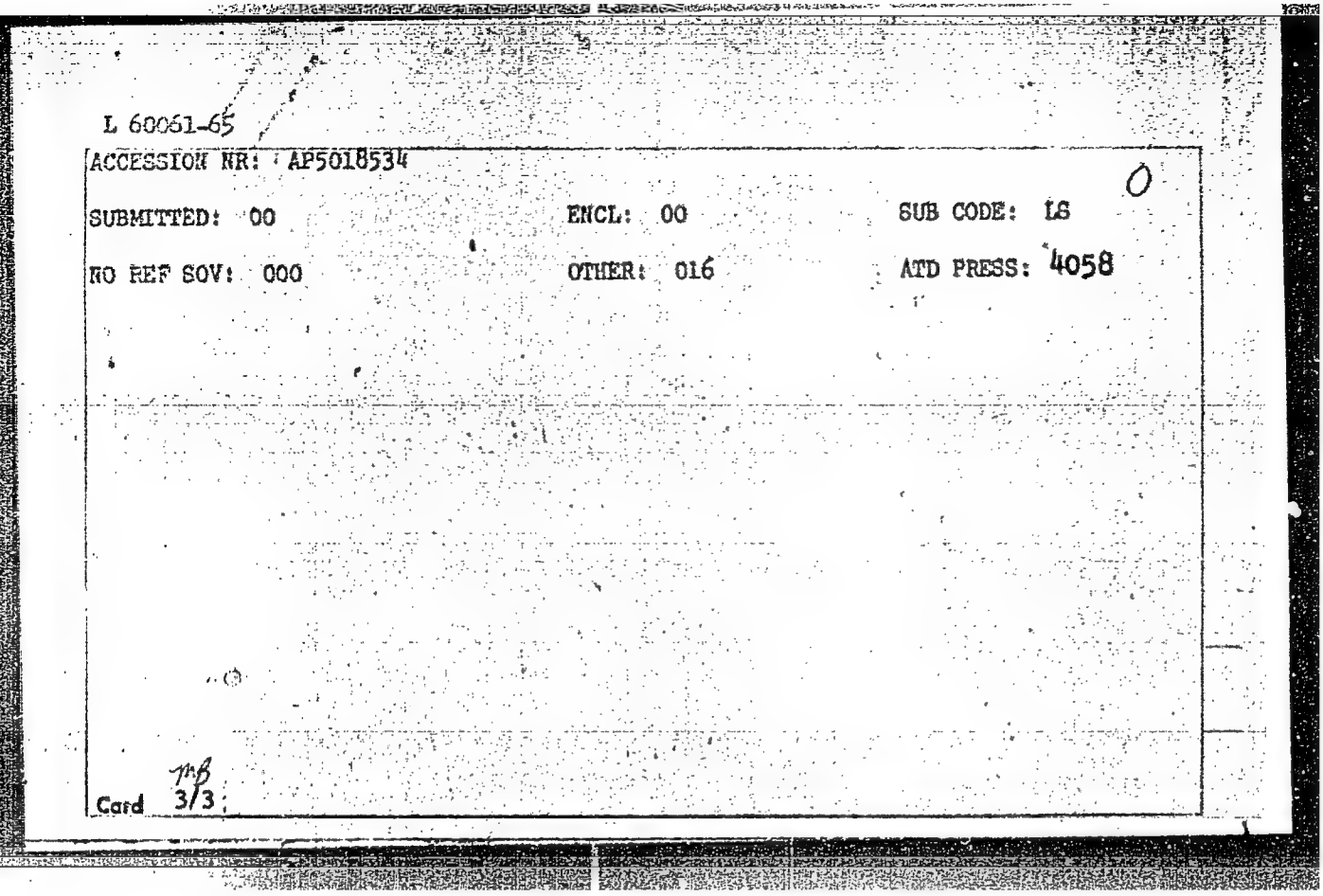
ACCESSION NR: AP5018534

turned out to be below the lethal temperature, histothermal hypoxia would have to be the cause. Sixteen rats of both sexes, weighing 150—250 g, were studied. Slices of brain, kidney, liver, and heart muscle were prepared. Half were placed in a Warburg apparatus; and half were dried in the oven to estimate the percentage of dry mass. Oxygen consumption was measured at 38—43C temperature, and then vessels on the apparatus were filled with oxygen, and consumption was measured at 42—44C. It was found that the maximum oxygen consumption in rat brain tissue occurs between 41—42C, i.e., below the lethal temperature of the whole body (42.4—42.8C). Thus, histothermal hypoxia is the most probable cause of thermal death. Even if the circulatory system could supply sufficient amounts of oxygen to the brain, cerebral tissue could not use it because of thermal inactivation of respiratory enzymes. In the second series of experiments, when brain slices were placed in pure oxygen atmosphere, the thermal metabolic block was overcome, and the peak of brain oxygen consumption shifted to 43C. It was concluded that administration of oxygen to people suffering from thermal shock will be beneficial. Comparison with experiments on unicellular organisms shows that there is no fundamental difference in the mechanism of thermal death for unicellular and multicellular organisms. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables. [JS]

ASSOCIATION: Department of Physiology, Silesian Medical Academy, Zabrze-Rokitnica

Card 2/3



L 60061-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018534

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 016 ATD PRESS: 4058

Card 3/3

KRAUSE, W.

3

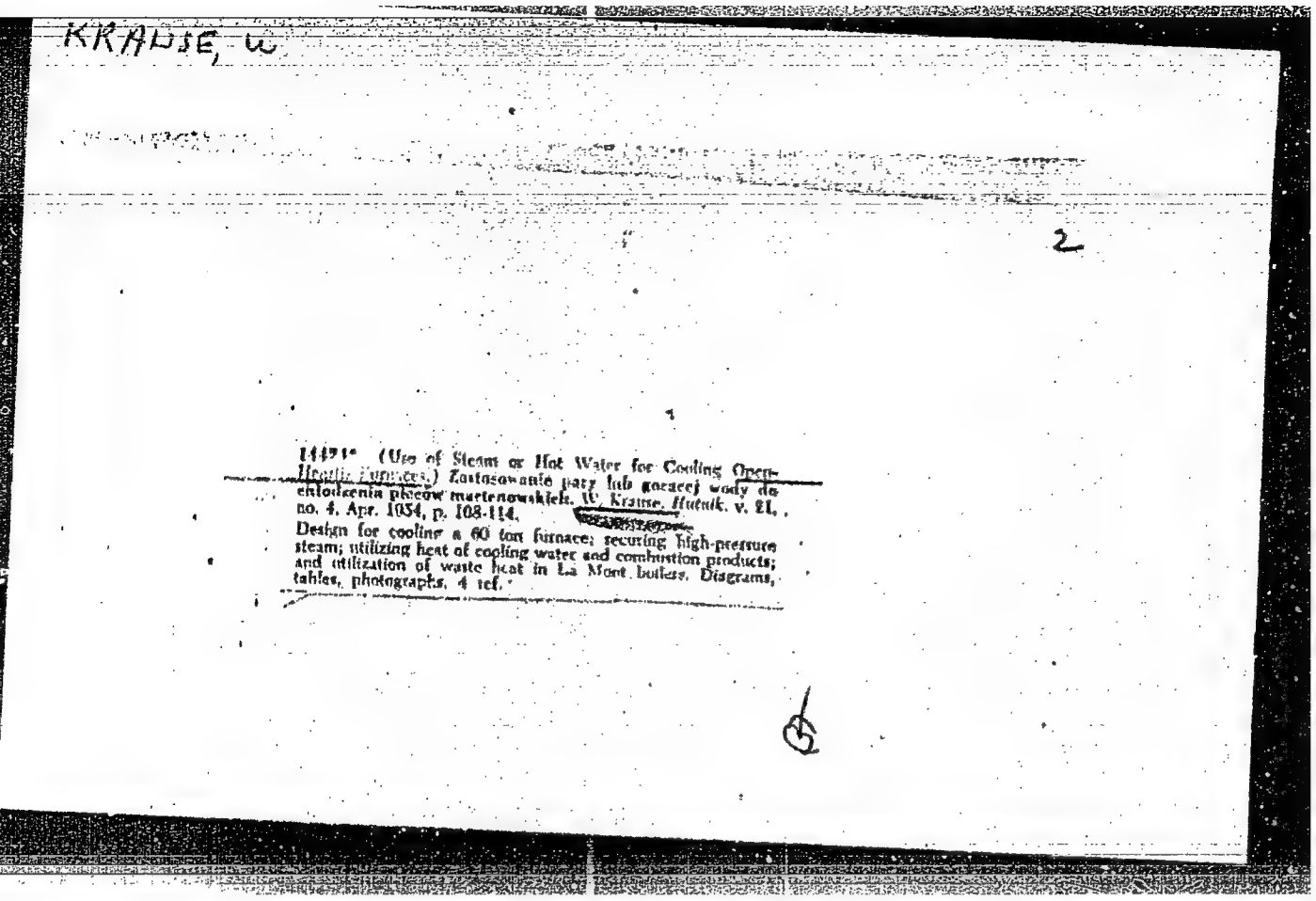
Krause W., Rosner W. Prolonging the Life of Open-Hearth Furnace Head Cooling Pipes.

„Zwiększenie trwałości rur chłodzących głowice pieców martenowskich". Hutnik. No. 12, 1954, pp. 390—393, 8 figs., 1 tab.

On the basis of results obtained in testing a burnt-through cooling pipe, the authors demonstrate the progress and explain the causes of damage on such pipes. The durability of open-hearth furnace head cooling pipes depends on the quality and quantity of the cooling water, method of flame propagation in the furnace, and the design of the cooling system.

MG

(1) 2 f. [illegible]



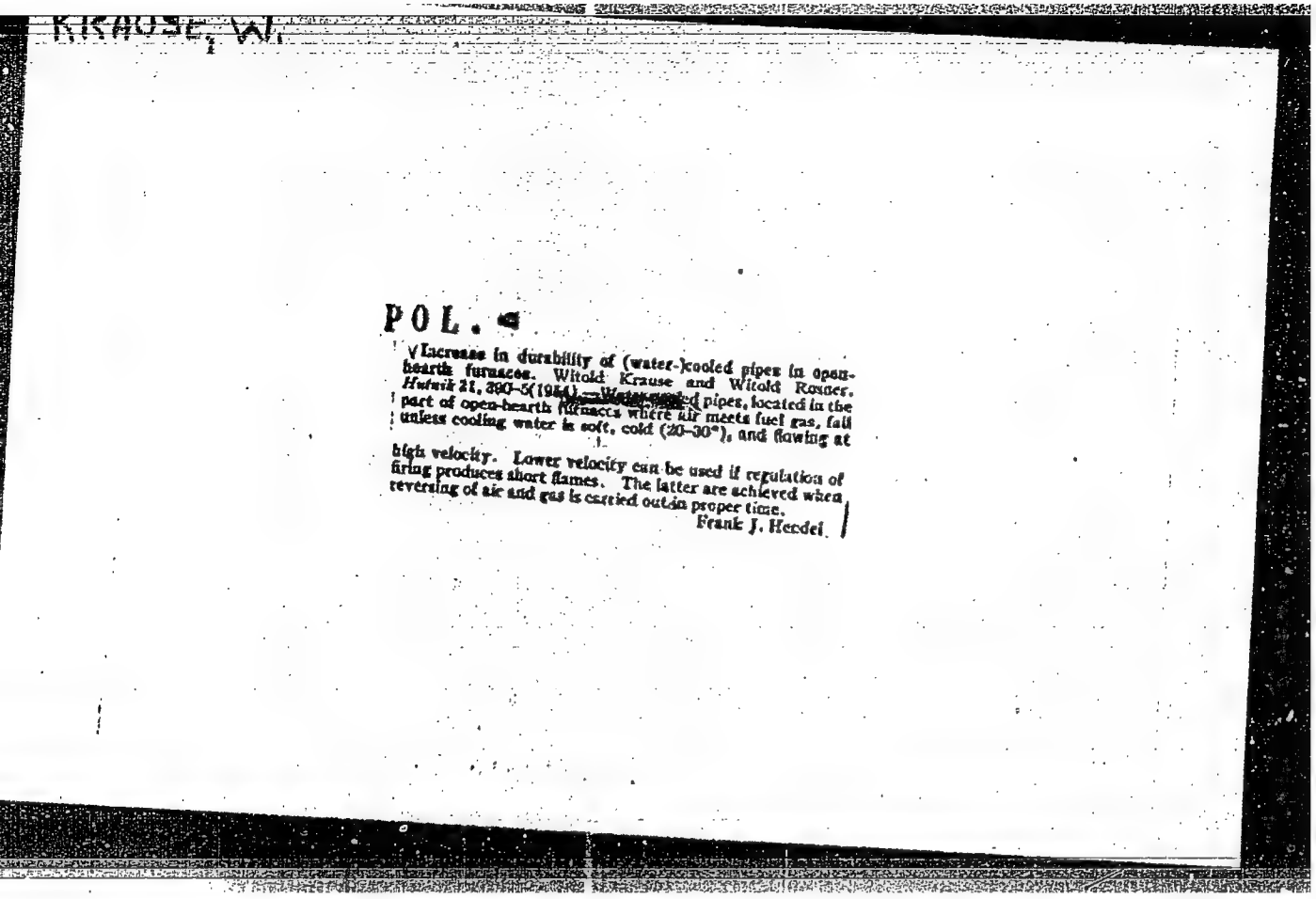
KRAUSE, W

2

14471* (Use of Steam or Hot Water for Cooling Open-Hearth Furnaces.) Zastasowanie pary lub gorącej wody do chłodzenia pieców martenowskich. W. Krause. *Hutnik*. v. 21, no. 4, Apr. 1954, p. 108-114.

Design for cooling a 60 ton furnace; securing high-pressure steam; utilizing heat of cooling water and combustion products; and utilization of waste heat in La Mont boilers. Diagrams, tables, photographs, 4 ref.

6

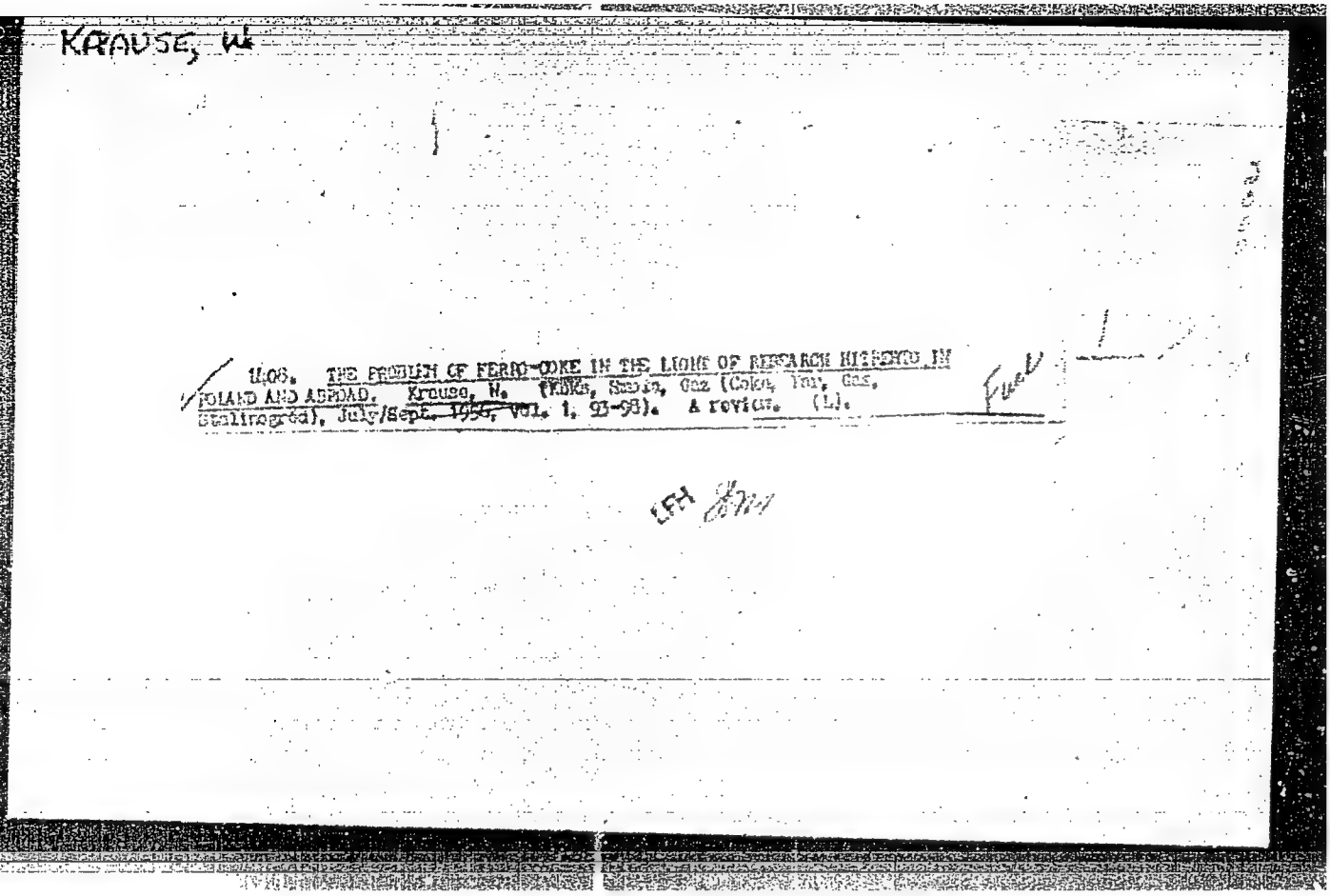


KRAUSE, W.

POL.

Increase in durability of (water-)cooled pipes in open-hearth furnaces. Witold Krause and Witold Rosner. *Hutnik* 21, 390–5(1954).—Water-cooled pipes, located in the part of open-hearth furnaces where air meets fuel gas, fail unless cooling water is soft, cold (20–30°), and flowing at high velocity. Lower velocity can be used if regulation of firing produces short flames. The latter are achieved when reversing of air and gas is carried out in proper time.

Frank J. Heedel



KRAUSE, W.

U.08. THE PRODUCTION OF FERRO-COKE IN THE LIGHT OF RESEARCH RESULTS IN POLAND AND ABROAD. Krause, W. (Koks, Smola, Gaz (Coke, Tar, Gas, Sealiregrad), July/Sept. 1956, Vol. 1, 93-98). A review. (L).

POLAND / Chemical Technology. Processing of Solid Fossil Fuels. H-22

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 23, 1958, 79000.

Author : Krause, W.
Inst : Not given.
Title : The Production of Iron Coke in Poland.

Orig Pub: Koks, smola, gaz, 1957, 2, No 6, 279-286.

Abstract: Experiments are reported on the indutrial production of iron coke (IC) in coke ovens of the system of Muller, Bekker and Otto Reichel with its subsequent use in a blast furnace provided with a useful volume of 336 m^3. On the whole ~15 thousand tons of IC was obtained with the content of ore concentrate of 8.4%. It was established that the presence of the ore in the charge does not destroy the masonry of coke chambers; to pro-

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POLAND / Chemical Technology. Processing of Solid Fossil Fuels. H-22

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 23, 1958, 79000.

Abstract: vide the required quality of IC a thorough mixing of coal with ore is quite essential; an excessive gas pressure must be maintained in the chambers in order to prevent localized drawing in of air; in connection with an increased weight load of the chambers, the heat consumption of coking is increased, as the result of which the time for coking is prolonged; the gas composition at the addition of ore to a charge remains unchanged; in connection with a decrease by 13.5% in weight of coal loaded in chambers, the yields of benzene decreases (by 32%), ammonium sulfate (by 12.8%), crude tar (by 4.6%) and coke gas (by 17.2%). For the operation of a blast furnace, 67% of IC and 33% of metallurgical coke were

Card 2/3

POLAND / Chemical Technology. Processing of Solid Fossil Fuels. H-22

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 23, 1958, 79000.

Abstract: loaded, totally the furnace was charged with 11.3 thousand tons of IC. These experiments demonsrated that in order to provide a normal working operation of a blast furnace, it is essential to have the deviations of Fe content in IC not to exceed $\pm$ 1%. Upon the introduction of IC the furnace efficiency increased only by 2.3 tons per 24 hours. Conclusions were reached as to the possibility of industrial implantation of IC production and its application in blast furnaces of a small capacity.

Card 3/3

Krause, W.

Country : POLAND H-22
Category : Chemical Technology. Chemical Processing of Solid Fossil Fuels
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No 50981

Author : Nadziakiewicz, J.; Kazieszyn, I.; Krause, W.;*
Institute : -
Title : Polish Metallurgical Coke

Orig Pub. : Koks, smole, gaz, 1958. 3, No 4, 136-139

Abstract : Presented are data pertaining to physical and technological properties of 19 coal mixtures of coals contained therein, coking conditions, and properties of metallurgical cokes obtained at different Polish factories. These data characterize samples collected during the more or less stable coking conditions. Described are also analysis methods employed including 3 methods for the determination of reactiabi-

* Kalinowska, W.

Card: 1/2

Category : Chemical ...

Author :
Institute :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : lity of cokes. -- Ya. Satunovskiy.

Con'd

Card: 2/2

H-109

KRAUSE, W.

Professional conference at the Debiensko Coke Plant. p. 52.

KOKS, SMOLA, GAZ. Katowice, Poland. Vol. 4, no.1, January/February 1959

Monthly list of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959

Uncl.

KRAUSE, Witold, mgr

For a rational economic management of coking coal. Wiad hut 15 no.11/12:346-350 N-D '59.

KRAUSE, Witold; CISZEWSKA, Irena

Theoretical basis of the petrographic preparation of coal charge. Koks 6 no.4:134-140 Jl-Ag '61.

1. Instytut Chemicznej Przerobki Wegla.

(Coal)

KRAUSE, Witold; KAZISZYN, Irena; GRZYBOWSKI, Stefan

Experiments in progressive coal crushing made on an industrial scale. Pt.1. Koks 8 no.1:7-12 Ja-F '63.

1. Instytut Chemicznej Przerobki Wegla, Zabrze (for Krause and Kaziszyn).
2. Huta im. Lenina, Nowa Huta - Krakow (for Grzybowski).

KRAUSE, Z.

POLAND / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binding Materials. Concretes. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 19, 1958, 65166

Author : Krauze Z, Mejer L
Inst :
Title : The Problem of Improving the Production of Sheet Glass

Orig Pub: Szklo i ceram., 1957, 8 No 2, 38-41

Abstract: Studies the problems of the production of mirror glass by the continuous method, and the possibility of improving the technology of boiling and the manufacture of window glass in Poland on the

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POLAND / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binding Materials. Concretes. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 19, 1958, 65166

Abstract: basis of the utilization of the experiements of the Czechoslovakian glass plants. As regards the furnaces for the production of mirror glass, it is indicated that good results are obtained through the utilization of boundary boats in the glass mass and in the gas medium of an arc, which lowers the temperature of the glass mass in the congealing part more than 100°. The charging pocket in such a stove must have a great width in relation to the width of the furnace, and project 1.2-18 m; it must be a 2/3 overlap. Such a constfuction of the charging pocket, due to the preliminary caking of the furnace charge, speeds up the process of boiling 5-6%. A need is pointed out for the unifica-

Card 2/4

POLAND / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binding Materials. Concretes. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 19, 1958, 65166

Abstract: tion of furnace structures and charge compositions, and for the normalization of performance of the vertical-extraction machines. The optimum rate of extraction is set at 75 m/hr with a thickness of 2 mm (19.5% of alkalis and 4% MgO); maximum temperature of boiling is 1450° C; the addition of broken glass is 22-26%. Recommendations on the following problems were accepted at the conference of Polish and Czech specialists on plate glass: stabilization of the performance of the furnaces and of the heat program, composition of furnace

Card 3/4

POLAND / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binding Materials. Concretes. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 19, 1958, 65166

Abstract: charge, stabilization of the program of the manufacture of glass mass, ventilation and isolation of furnaces, reduction of heat consumption, improvement of the quality of glass with a simultaneous increase of removal.

Card 4/4

~~ZENON~~ KRAUSE, Z.

POLAND / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 2. - Ceramics, Glass, Binders, Concretes. - Glass. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 61712.

Author : Zenon Krause.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Improved Method of Glass Metal Damping With Sodium Fluosilicate.

Orig Pub: Szkło i ceramika, 1957, 8, No 11, 303 - 306.

Abstract: The purpose of the work is to replace imported cryolite with local Na_2SiF_6 in the glass batch for the production of opal (milk) glass lamp shades. A great many researchers and practical people was of the opinion that it was not advantageous to use Na_2SiF_6 as a glass damper, because it started to dissociate at 200° into NaF and SiF_4 and the latter evaporated, as well as

Card 1/3

POLAND / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 2. - Ceramics, Glass, Binders, Concretes. - Glass. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 61710.

Abstract: because the glass pots did not stand more than 10 meltings in consequence of corrosion by the glass batch. The experiments, which were carried out, proved that that opinion was not correct. The introduction of an additional amount of Al_2O_3 (as felspar) into the batch furthered the stabilization of F_2 and did not allow it to evaporate. Excellent opal glass is produced at the correct batch matching (kgs per pot): quartz sand - 16, potash - 8, lime - 7, Zno - 2, KNO_3 - 2, felspar - 30, Na_2SiF_6 - 16, NaCl - 3, and at the melting temperature of 1420 to 1450°. No increase of the pot corrosion was observed. The chemical composition of glass was as follows (by weight): SiO_2 - 68.7%, R_2O_3 - 6.5%, Na_2O -

Card 2/3

POLAND / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 2. - Ceramics, Glass, Binders, Concretes. - Glass. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 61712.

Abstract: -10.3%, K_2O - 3.8%, CaO - 3.0%, ZnO - 1.6% and Fe_2 - 6.1%; the properties of that glass were: translucence - about 80%, absorption factor - - 9 to 11%, scattering factor - 0.83 to 0.86, reflection factor - 50%. In consequence of the more rapid cooling of glass damped with Na_2SiF_6, it succeded to rise the productivity of work by about 10% as compared with glass prepared with cryolite and to lower the costs considerably. So far 4 factories in Poland have been rearranged for the production of opal glass with the Na_2SiF_6 damper, they manufacture bottles for cosmetics, signalization and illumination glass and coating tiles.

Card 3/3

KRAUSH, L.Ya.; ANTONOVA, O.TS.

Photometric control of the manufacture of color prints. Usp.nauch.fot. no.4:307-315 '55. (MLRA 9:4)
(Color photography) (Photometry)

KRAUSH, L.Ya.

"Biblioteka fotoliubitelia," [the amateur photographer's library] nos. 1,2, 4-7. Reviewed by L.IA. Kraush. Zhur.nauch.i prikl.fot.i kin. 1 no.5:395-398 S-O '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Photography--Book reviews)

KRAUSH, L. Ya.

VARSHAVER, B.G.; KRAUSH, L.Ya.; CHIBISOV, K.V.

Spectral sensitivity of nonsensitized photographic emulsions.
Zhur.nauch.i prikl.fot.i kin. 2 no.6:413-420 N-D '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kino-fotoinstitut i Kafedra uchebnoy i nauchnoy fotografii i kinematografii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Photographic sensitometry)

DOKUCHAYEVA, O.D.; KRAUSH, L.Ya.

Comparison of three kinds of emulsions. Astron.tsir. no.223: 8-11 Jl '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. Shternberga.
(Photographic emulsions)

S/033/62/039/006/019/024
E032/E114

AUTHORS: Dokuchayeva, O.D., and Kraush, L.Ya.

TITLE: On the increase of the sensitivity of photographic plates used in astronomy

PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, v.39, no.6, 1962, 1098-1101

TEXT: The Agfa Isopan ISS, Astropanchrome, Astro- unsensitized and special NIKFI astronomical plates were investigated. It was found that the sensitivity of these plates could be increased by: 1) preliminary exposure (1/15 sec) to white light (colour temperature of lamp 2850 °K, illuminance 0.18 lux); 2) single exposure to mercury vapour at 55 °C; 3) repeated exposure to mercury vapour; 4) exposure to mercury vapour followed by exposure to white light; 5) exposure to white light followed by exposure to mercury vapour. Analysis of the experimental curves shows that methods 1 and 2 have the maximum effect on the sensitivity. It was also found that the developed image can be intensified by the use of an iron-cobalt intensifier. Although no new details were found to appear, an appreciable

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increase in the contrast of existing minor details was achieved. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Gos. astronomicheskiy in-t im. P.K. Shternberga
(State Astronomical Institute imeni P.K. Shternberg)

SUBMITTED: November 10, 1961

GOROKHOVSKIY, Yuriy Nikolayevich; LEVENBERG, Tat'yana Mikhaylovna; KRAUSH, L.Ya., spets. red.; TELESHEV, A.N., red.; BACHEK, R.P., tekhn. red.

[General sensitometry; theory and practice] Obshchaia sensitometriia; teoriia i praktika. Moskva, Izd-vo "Iskusstvo," 1963. 301 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(Photographic sensitometry)

DOKUCHAYEVA, O.D.; KRAUSH, L.Ya.

Laboratory comparison of Agfa Press, Isopan and N α plates.
Soob. GAISH no.122:3-8 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Photography—Plates)

L 18514-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP3001659 S/0077/63/008/003/0174/0184

AUTHOR: Kraush, L. Ya.; Lyusenko, L. P.; Chibisov, K. V. 59 58

TITLE: Investigation of substructure in silver bromide microcrystals

SOURCE: Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kinematografii, no. 3, 1963, 174-184, vol. 8

TOPIC TAGS: photolysis, polyhedric substructure, silver bromide, electron stage, ionic stage, crystal lattice, microcrystal

ABSTRACT: The model microcrystals up to 50 Micron in size used in this investigation were obtained by spontaneous evaporation of a saturated silver bromide solution in 15% ammonia. In order to bring out their substructure these crystals were etched by exposure to ammonia vapors, to a 1% solution of sodium thiosulfate, or to dilute methol-hydroquinone solution, taking care to permit the etching to affect only the surface of the crystals or their partial breakup, without causing dissolution. The crystals were exposed to daylight, as well as irradiated with a quartz mercury lamp. It was found that the spots of the crystals which were affected by such treatment were those where some defects of the lattice structure

Card 1/2

L 18514-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3001659

had already existed, presumably formed during the growth of the crystals. Microcrystals were generally more affected than large crystals. Gaseous ammonia, as well as photolysis, was capable of separating well-shaped tablets into separate parts. These observations are in accord with the already known fact that in photolysis of silver bromide crystals the deposition of free silver takes place along the boundaries of the polyhedral structure. Orig. art. has: 6 pictures.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra uchebnoy i nauchnoy fotografii i kinematografii Moskovskiy gosudarstvennogo universiteta (Chair of Instructive and Scientific Photography and Cinematography, Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 15Dec61 DATE ACQ: 12Jun63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OH NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 021

Card 2/2